APRIL 20, 1776. NUMBER 1289.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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WILLIAMSBURG, APRIL 13, 1776.

AS GENERAL LEE muſt, in a great Meaſure, regulate the Motions of the Continental Troops under his Command, according to the internal Force of the Colony, the Committees of the different Counties are requeſted to ſend into Head Quarters a Return of their Minute-Men, with the State and Condition of their Arms.

From the LONDON EVENING POST
of November 23.

An authentic copy of the addreſs and petition to his Majeſty, moved for by the Earl of ABINGDON, *ſeconded by the Lord* CRAVEN, *and ſigned by a very great majority of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and freeholders of the county of* BERKS, *at the meeting held in the town hall at* ABINGDON, *purſuant to an advertiſement from the high ſheriff, "for taking the general ſenſe of the county on the "preſent unhappy differences between* GREAT BRITAIN *and her colonies," on* TUESDAY *the 7th of November,* 1775.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS and PETITION of the freeholders of the county of BERKS.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

OUR Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, freeholders of the county of Berks, though deeply affected with the melancholy civil diſſentions which prevail in your empire, have acquieſced, with boundleſs confidence, in your Majeſty's goodneſs, and in the wiſdom of your Parliament, for the reſtoration of internal tranquillity to your dominions, and ſatisfaction and repoſe to the minds of all your ſubjects.

We conceive that the interference of your Majeſty's people, otherwiſe than by their repreſentatives in Parliament (although it be their undoubted right) ought to be extremely rare, and reſerved for occaſions of the greateſt neceſſity: We have therefore beheld, with aſtoniſhment, perſons who profeſs uncommon zeal for your Majeſty's government diſcovering a manifeſt diſtruſt in his diſcretion, urging your Miniſters to a continuance of the violent meaſures which hitherto have produced none but calamitous effects, and to which the Miniſters have ſhewn, and ſtill do ſhew, a diſpoſition which it does not ſeem at all neceſſary to ſtimulate.

Theſe inflammatory addreſſes, we humbly apprehend, have a tendency to diſtreſs your Majeſty's paternal feelings, and by urging coercive meaſures, as alone effectual and proper in the preſent diſorders, to render ſuch conceſſions as your Majeſty's and the public wiſdom may think neceſſary to make, diſhonourable and unſafe to your Majeſty and this nation.

Finding the dangerous and ſeditious attempts to embarraſs your Majeſty's councils, and prevent the reſtoration of tranquillity, purſued with an earneſtneſs which fills the minds of your Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects with horrour, we are conſtrained, very reluctantly, with all poſſible humility and deference, to lay before your Majeſty our faithful ſentiments on the origin of the preſent troubles; on the meaſures which have been, and ſtill are purſued, in conſequence of thoſe troubles; and on the diſmal effects which we conceive muſt reſult from them.

As the inhabitants of that part of your dominions, which is the ſeat of the imperial legiſlature, we have a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of preſerving the ſupreme authority of Parliament over all the Britiſh empire; but, as Engliſh freeholders, who value ourſelves on our ineſtimable right of granting our own property, either by ourſelves or repreſentatives of our own chooſing only, we cannot, without diveſting ourſelves of every principle of equity, juſtice, and even of common decencey, conſider the complaints of millions of our fellow ſubjects, ſeparated from us by an immenſe ocean, on being taxed without any voice, directly or indirectly in the grant, to be entirely groundleſs, and the reſult of nothing but a factious ſpirit aiming at the diſmemberment of the empire. The ſubſtantial, and not nominal, aſſent of the ſubject in the grant of their own money we can never hold to be a frivolous concern to Engliſh freeholders: It can never be exterminated in one part of the empire without being endangered in all; and we look with juſt indignation at the ſervile and unmanly ſpirit in which the very principle of that ſacred right is treated with ſcorn and ridicule, by ſeveral publications induſtriouſly circulated; and which, we truſt, receive no countenance from your Majeſty's Miniſters; becauſe, if ſo countenanced, they can have no other effect than to raiſe a ſuſpicion that the government of this country is ſliding from its only firm, natural, and conſtitutional foundations.

We have ſeen, with much concern, the diſorders which have ariſen in America on this ſerious ground. We lament, we blame them; but we cannot think them *unnatural* in thoſe in whom the love of freedom is united with the ordinary weakneſs and imperfection of human nature.

It is for that principle, joined with that infirmity, that we preſume to ſupplicate your Majeſty's clemency.

The diſorders have ariſen from a complaint, plauſible at leaſt, of one right violated; and we can never be brought to imagine that the true remedy for ſuch diſorders conſiſts in an attack on all other rights, and an attempt to drive the people either to unconſtitutional ſubmiſſion or abſolute deſpair.

Sire, the affairs of your empire are diſtracted, becauſe they are miſconducted. The conſequences of the meaſures purſued are as evident as they are deplorable.

Your Majeſty's Miniſters, finding the forces of your natural born ſubjects not ſufficiently powerful for, or not ſufficiently diſpoſed to, the preſent coercive ſervice, have liſtened to the offers of foreign nations, who have thought fit, it ſeems, voluntarily, and therefore in a manner the more alarming to all true Engliſhmen, to interfere in our domeſtic differences.

Proſtrated before your throne, with faces ſuffuſed with ſhame for this apparent nakedneſs of our country, and with hearts oppreſſed with anxiety for its future deſtiny, we deprecate, whilſt yet it is in ſuſpenſe, this moſt perilous and deſperate proceeding. Engliſh dignity and Engliſh government, whilſt reſting on their true bottom, can never ſtand in need of Ruſſian aſſiſtance for their preſervation. They who are neceſſary to the ſupport of government are the government; and if we cannot preſerve America without foreign aid, America belongs to foreigners, and not to England.

It has been the uſual courſe of a rebellious people to call in the arms of ſtrangers to diſtract their country. This worſt part of rebellion has not yet appeared in America. Let this one thing right in their conduct atone for many wrong ones; and let your Majeſty's clemency permit itſelf to operate in favour of a people whoſe petitions have not yet appeared before any throne but your's. Let not England ſet an example, which is but too eaſily copied, by drawing into a free country the inſidious and mercenary aid of foreign forces, trained to the ſupport of a barbarous deſpotiſm. The moment that a great army of ſuch, or of any foreigners, ſhall enter your territories, the liberties of your people are at an end; and your Majeſty's authority will be the more endangered by their aſſiſtance than it can be by any rebellion which can ariſe among your own ſubjects.

When we have ſuch terrible objects in proſpect, we forget the millions we are ſpending, and the millions more we are like to ſpend, in this unhappy and unfruitleſs conteſt.

Deign, therefore, moſt gracious Sovereign, to attend to manifeſt reaſon delivered by the affectionate voice of duty and fidelity. Strenuous as we are for the honour of our country, we cannot be forgetful of its peace and concord. It is therefore we abhor the idea of encouraging foreigners to make a prey of this nation and its dependencies, under the miſerable and uncovered pretext of diſcountenancing faction and ſedition among ourſelves.

Signed by 840.

To the people of PENNSYVANIA.

LETTER IV.

THE *authors*, or if I muſt ſay *author*, of what is called *Common Senſe* has certainly had fair play. Full time has been allowed him, by the ſale of his pamphlet, to reap the fruits of his labours, and gratify that avidity with which many are apt to devour doctrines that are out of the common way—bold, marvellous, and flattering. What was intended as a compliment to the public—to give them time to gaze with their own eyes, and reaſon with their own faculties, upon this extraordinary appearance—the author's vanity has conſtrued wholly in his own favour. He has called repeatedly for *anſwers*, and announced his ſecond edition to the world in the following ſtrain of ſelf-adulation, "That as no anſwer hath yet appeared, it is now preſumed that none will," and therefore, as may be fairly implied, that he is unanſwerable. Why then, when his challenge is accepted, will not he and his ſeconds fight upon fair terms? Why will they ſeek to draw the attention of the public from *things* to *men*, refuſing that quarter to others which the author of *Common Senſe* craves for himſelf? "Who the author of this publication is (ſays he) is wholly unneceſſary to the public, as the object of attention is the *doctrine itſelf*, not the *man!*" Can this ſentence be reconciled to all the pother made about *Cato*, who and what he is; or does it not rather betray ſome ſymptoms of fear and cowardice to beſet him at the threſhold, and ſeek to ſtop him in his march to the field? What, although he attempts to walk forth humbly with his ſtaff in his hand, and has been ſomewhat late in filling his ſcrip with ſtones to meet this GOLIAH; ſhould he therefore be tauntingly defied? If what is called *Common Senſe* be really *Common Senſe*, it is invulnerable, and every attack upon it will but add to the author's triumph. If it ſhould be proved, in any inſtances, to be *nonſenſe*, millions will be intereſted in the diſcovery; and to them I appeal.

Once more I repeat the deſign of theſe letters, in which I conceive a queſtion to be involved of the greateſt importance that ever came before us—a queſtion not yet decided, and which ought therefore to be fully diſcuſſed. Opprobrious names can prove nothing here, except that they who uſe them have nothing better to ſay, and are afraid of their cauſe. It is probable that ſome may ſee their intereſt upon one ſide of the queſtion, and ſome upon the other; but that the great body of the people can have any intereſt ſeparate from their country, or (when fairly underſtood) purſue any other, is not to be imagined. If Cato may be believed, he can conſcientiouſly claſs himſelf with this great body, and can aſſure his readers that the gueſſes hitherto made concerning him are rather unlucky.

Great pains have been taken to engage him in a conteſt with our Committee, but as nothing has been quoted from him which concerns that body in general, he leaves his letters to anſwer for themſelves; and if his comments on the circular letter to the county committees ſhould appear to the public not to be well warranted, he will ſubmit to their judgment. But he finds it would be endleſs to anſwer all the ſilly *queries*, and daily ſcribble, of his opponents; and has learned better than to be drawn from his main object by indulging them in this way. It would be too great a treſpaſs upon the reader's patience. He has viewed the ground on which he ſtands, and is not afraid to tread it in the ſight of the moſt vigilant ſon of liberty; making that free uſe of the *Preſs* which is promiſed to him, without the leaſt violation of any reſolve of this continent hitherto made.

One ſide of a great queſtion has been held up to us. We are told that it can never be our intereſt to have any future connexion with Great Britain, and are preſſed immediately to *declare* our total ſeparation, for now is the time—*and the time has found us.*

Could it be expected that all America would inſtantly take a leap in the dark, or that any who had not a predilection for the doctrine, or were capable of reaſoning upon it, would ſwallow it in the groſs, without wiſhing to hear the arguments on the other ſide? I am ſure this is the wiſh of multitudes of good men, particularly of thoſe who may be principally concerned in deciding the queſtion; and whoſe earneſt deſire it is not only to know the ſenſe of individuals, but the clear ſenſe of their country upon it; without which they could not think themſelves at liberty to give their deciſion.

Upon this ground, then, I proceed, and ſhall reſt the cauſe with my adverſaries on the preſent *general defence*, which (although I am ſorry it was neceſſary) I have reaſon to think, will be more acceptable to the public, than the miſpending time in private altercation. Thoſe who oppoſe me may enjoy, for a while (perhaps unnoticed) all the triumph of the anſwers they may give; and if it is found at laſt, as has been already hinted, that I have ſaid nothing to the purpoſe, their ſide of the queſtion will only be ſtrengthened.

In my remarks upon the pamphlet before me, I ſhall firſt conſider thoſe arguments on which the author appears to lay his chief ſtreſs; and theſe are collected under four heads, in his concluſion.

"It is the cuſtom of nations, when any two are at war, for "ſome other powers not engaged in the quarrel, to ſtep in as "*mediators*, and bring about the preliminaries of PEACE. But "while America calls herſelf a ſubject of Great Britain, no "power, however well diſpoſed ſhe may be, can offer her *media*"*tion*."

Is this *Common Senſe*, or common *nonſenſe*? Surely, *peace* with Great Britain cannot be the object of this writer, after the horrible character he has given us of the people of that country, and telling us that reconciliation with them would be our ruin. The latter part of the paragraph ſeems to caſt ſome light upon the former, although it contradicts it; for theſe *mediators* are not to interfere for making up the *quarrel*, but to widen it, by ſupporting us in a *declaration*, that we are *not ſubjects* of Great Britain; a new ſort of buſineſs, truly, for *mediators!*

But this leads us directly to the main inquiry: What foreign powers are able to give us this ſupport? Whether they can be perſuaded to engage with us? What will be their terms? Is an alliance with them ſafe; or is it to be preferred to an honourable and firm renewal of that ancient connexion under which we have ſo long flouriſhed?

Theſe queſtions cannot but employ the moſt ſerious thoughts of men whoſe *all* is at ſtake in the reſolution of them; and they ought to be anſwered to the general ſatisfaction, before we are launched out into a tempeſtuous ocean, of which we know not the other ſhore. That a continuance of mutual violence and hate may at laſt force us upon ſuch an ocean is not altogether improbable; and it is poſſible that we may gain ſome port of ſafety, although in a ſhattered condition. Not a word ſhall be drawn from me to diſcredit our own ſtrength or reſources, although the accounts given of them, by the author of Common Senſe, appear incredible to ſome. I will even go beyond him in expreſſing my good opinion of our ſituation. He thinks foreign aſſiſtance neceſſary to us. I think we ſhould but be injured by it. We are able to defend our own rights, and to fruſtrate the attempt of any nation upon earth to govern us by force. For my part I would riſk my *all* in reſiſting every attempt of this kind at every hazard.

But let us ſee what aſſiſtance he offers us; and we find *France* and *Spain* held out for that purpoſe, although not as mediators, to "ſtrengthen the connexion between Great Britain and America," but wholly to diſſolve it.

As to *Spain*, it is well known that the government of her own unwieldy colonies is already a weight which ſhe can hardly bear; and ſome profound politicians have thought, that, from the firſt, ſhe has rather been weakened than ſtrengthened by them; and that all her returns of gold and ſilver from America are but a poor compenſation for the lives and coſt with which they are purchaſed. It may well be queſtioned, then, ſuppoſing Spain were able to aſſiſt us in erecting an *independent empire* in America, whether her jealouſy would permit her to riſk the poſſibility of our ſeducing her own American ſubjects into an alliance with us, for the purpoſe of a future revolt from herſelf. But our author mentions *France* as well as Spain, and thus propoſes that both branches of the *Bourbon family*, ſo long the terror of *Proteſtants* and *freemen*, ſhould now join as their protectors! By what means, or at what price, is this marvellous revolution in the ſyſtem of *politics*, *religion*, and *liberty*, to be accompliſhed? How are theſe two powers to divide theſe colonies between them? Is their guardianſhip to be joint or ſeparate? Under whoſe wing is Pennſylvania to fall—that of the moſt *Catholic* or moſt *Chriſtian* King?

I confeſs that theſe queſtions ſtagger me; and, till anſwered to ſatisfaction, cannot but give every good man the moſt painful apprehenſions concerning the future fate of his country. To be told by the author of *Common Senſe*, that all this is mere prejudice, that we muſt diveſt ourſelves of every opinion in which we have been educated, in order to digeſt his pure doctrine, and throw drown what our fathers and we have been building up for ages, to make room for his *viſionary fabric*; I ſay, to be told this is only inſult inſtead of argument, and can be tolerated by none but thoſe who are ſo far enflamed or intereſted that ſeparation from Great Britain at any riſk is their choice, rather than reconciliation, upon whatever terms.

This, I much fear, is the temper of thoſe who are conſtantly dinning in our ears the neceſſity of an immediate *declaration* of independence, for the ſake of procuring foreign aſſiſtance, eſpecially that of France. Their real deſire is to ſhut the door againſt all future reconciliation by this precipitate ſtep. The matter of foreign aſſiſtance is a mere decoy. Can we imagine that if *France* thought it her intereſt to quarrel with Great Britain for any benefits to be derived from us, her delicacy would ſtand in her way? Was ſhe ever reſtricted by ſuch delicacy in any of the former civil wars of her neighbours, eſpecially thoſe of Great Britain? But

the truth is, that in the preſent ruinous ſtate of her finances, and feeble condition of her fleets, ſhe will ſcarce think it prudent, for any proſpects we can yield her, to ruſh into a new and expenſive war, when ſo ill recruited after the blood and treaſure which ſhe laviſhed ſo ineffectually in the laſt.

Would it be wiſe, then, to riſk a refuſal from her, or to mix our affairs with thoſe of any foreign power whatever in this conteſt with Great Britain? No; I conceive this would only protract our wars, increaſe our dangers, weaken our force, and probably end in our ruin. And of all nations in the world, France is the laſt from which we ſhould ſeek aſſiſtance, even if it were neceſſary. What kind of aſſiſtance do we expect from her? Gold and ſilver ſhe can but ill afford to give us. Her men we have no occaſion for; and, in a word, until ſhe has a fleet able to contend with that of England, ſhe can do us no eſſential ſervice. The want of ſuch a fleet has been the great bar to her numerous projects for univerſal empire. Can any Proteſtant, can you my countrymen, ever wiſh to ſee her poſſeſſed of ſuch a fleet, aſſiſt her in attaining it, or willingly give her footing in America? Would ſhe then be contented to be the humble ally of theſe colonies; or would ſhe not, in her own right, reſume *Canada*, which, according to the limits ſhe formerly claimed, is larger than all our provinces together? Could we hinder her from introducing what multitudes of her people ſhe might think proper into that country where they have already a great body of their friends to receive them? In that caſe we ſhould ſoon be left without room for the encreaſing number of our poſterity; hemm'd in upon the ſea ſhore; and, with armies behind us, and fleets before us, be either cruſhed to pieces, obliged to ſubmit to the abſolute dominion of France, or to throw ourſelves back upon the protection of Great Britain.

This conſideration is truly alarming, and France has never ſhewn herſelf ſo worthy of confidence among the nations of Europe, as to induce us to run ſuch riſks, by throwing ourſelves precipitately into her arms. She is ſo notorious to the whole world, for her diſregard of the moſt ſacred treaties, that *Gallica Fides*, or *French Faith*, is become as proverbial now, as *Punica Fides*, or *Carthaginian Faith*, of old. It could ſcarce have been imagined, that the author of *Common Senſe*, after telling us that "the blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of nature, cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART"—eternally to part—from the limited monarchy of Great Britain (whatever future terms might be offered us) would ſo ſoon have recommended to us a new alliance with the arbitrary monarchs of France and Spain. Bloody maſſacres, the revocation of ſacred edicts, and the moſt unrelenting perſecutions, have certainly taught American *Proteſtants*, and eſpecially our German brethren, what ſort of faith we are to expect from POPISH PRINCES; and from nations who are ſtrangers to *liberty* themſelves, and envy the enjoyment of it to others!

In ſhort, I am not able, with all the pains I have taken, to underſtand what is meant by a *declaration of independence*, unleſs it is to be drawn up in the form of a ſolemn *abjuration* of Great Britain, as a nation with which we can never more be connected; and this ſeems the doctrine of the author of Common Senſe. But I believe he has made but few converts to this part of his ſcheme; for who knows to what viciſſitudes of fortune we may yet be ſubjected?

We have already declared ourſelves *independent*, as to all uſeful purpoſes, by *reſiſting* our oppreſſors, upon our own foundation. And while we keep upon this ground, without connecting ourſelves with any foreign nations, to involve us in freſh difficulties, and endanger our liberties ſtill further, we are able, in our own element, upon the ſhore, to continue this *reſiſtance*, and it is our duty to continue it, till Great Britain is convinced (as ſhe muſt ſoon be) of her fatal policy; and open her arms to reconciliation, upon the permanent and ſure footing of mutual intereſt and ſafety.

Upon ſuch a footing, we may again be happy. Our trade will be revived. Our huſbandmen, our mechanics, our artificers will flouriſh. Our language, our laws and manners being the ſame with thoſe of the nation with which we are again to be connected, that connection will be natural; and we ſhall the more eaſily guard againſt future innovations. Pennſylvania has much to loſe in this conteſt, and much to hope from a proper ſettlement of it. We have long flouriſhed under our charter-government. What may be the conſequences of another form we cannot pronounce with certainty; but this we know, that it is a road we have not travelled, and may be worſe than it is deſcribed.

C A T O.

WATERTOWN, *April* 1.

THE man of war building at Portſmouth for the continental ſervice, will, it is ſaid, be ready to launch in about a month.

April 2. Thurſday laſt the lecture which was eſtabliſhed, and has been obſerved from the firſt ſettlement of Boſton, without interruption, until within theſe few months paſt, was opened by the Rev. Dr. Elliot. His Excellency General Waſhington, the other General officers, and their ſuites, having been previouſly invited, met in the Council Chamber; from whence, preceded by the Sheriff with his wand, attended by the members of the Council who had had the ſmallpox, the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Selectmen, the Clergy, and many other Gentlemen, they repaired to the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, where an excellent and well adapted diſcourſe was delivered from thoſe words in the xxxiii chapter of Iſaiah, and 20th verſe.

After divine ſervice was ended, his Excellency, attended and accompanied as before, returned to the Council Chamber, from whence they proceeded to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, where an elegant dinner was provided at the public expence; after which many very proper and pertinent toaſts were drank. Joy and gratitude ſat on every countenance, and ſmiled in every eye. The whole was conducted and concluded to the ſatisfaction of all.

On Friday laſt (without ſpecial permiſſion of General Gage, or any other murderer of the preſent corrupt and abandoned Miniſtry) the inhabitants of the town of Boſton aſſembled at the Old Brick Meeting Houſe in that town, and made choice of their town officers for the enſuing year.

The Sukey, a large tranſport ſhip, with four Tories at leaſt on board, is aſhore on George's iſland, and it is ſaid cannot be got off. Yeſterday many cannon were heard in the bay.

IN COUNCIL, MARCH 18, 1776.

Ordered that Thomas Cuſhing and Moſes Gill, Eſquires, with ſuch as the Honourable Houſe ſhall join, be a committee, to wait on his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; and preſent him with the following addreſs:

Sent down for concurrence.

JOHN LOWELL, *Dep. Sec. pro tem.*

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 29, 1776.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Sullivan, Col. Orne, and Major Hawley, are joined.

WILLIAM COWPER, *Speaker, pro tem.*

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the forces of the United American Colonies.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN the liberties of America were attacked by the violent hand of oppreſſion; when troops, hoſtile to the rights of humanity, invaded this colony, ſeized our capital, and ſpread havock and deſtruction around it; when our virtuous ſons were murdered, and our houſes deſtroyed by the troops of Britain, the inhabitants of this and the other American colonies, impelled by ſelf-preſervation and the love of freedom, forgetting their domeſtic concerns, determined reſolutely and unitedly to oppoſe the ſons of tyranny.

Convinced of the vaſt importance of having a Gentleman of great military accompliſhments, to diſcipline, lead, and conduct the forces of the colonies, it gave us the greateſt ſatisfaction to hear that the Honourable Congreſs of the United Colonies had made choice of a Gentleman thus qualified, who, leaving the pleaſures of domeſtic and rural life, was ready to undertake the arduous taſk. And your nobly declining to accept the pecuniary emoluments annexed to this high office, fully evinced to us that a warm regard to the ſacred rights of humanity, and ſincere love to your country, ſolely influenced you in the acceptance of this important truſt.

From your acknowledged abilities as a ſoldier, and your virtues in public and private life, we had the moſt pleaſing hopes; but the fortitude and equanimity ſo conſpicuous in your conduct; the wiſdom of your councils; the mild yet ſtrict government of the army; your attention to the civil conſtitution of this colony; the regard you have at all times ſhewn for the lives and health of thoſe under your command; the fatigues you have with cheerfulneſs endured; the regard you have ſhewn for the preſervation of our metropolis, and the great addreſs with which our military operations have been conducted, have exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations, and demand the warmeſt returns of gratitude.

The ſupreme ruler of the univerſe having ſmiled on our arms, and crowned your labours with remarkable ſucceſs; we are now, without that effuſion of blood we ſo much wiſhed to avoid, again in the quiet poſſeſſion of our capital; the wiſdom and prudence of thoſe movements which have obliged the enemy to abandon our metropolis, will ever be remembered by the inhabitants of this colony.

May you ſtill go on approved by Heaven, revered by all good men, and dreaded by thoſe tyrants who claim their fellow men as their property. May the United Colonies be defended from ſlavery by your victorious arms. May they ſtill ſee their enemies flying before you: And (the deliverance of your country being effected) may you, in retirement, enjoy that peace and ſatisfaction of mind, which always attends the good and great: And may future generations, in the peaceful enjoyment of that freedom, the exerciſe of which your ſword ſhall have eſtabliſhed, raiſe the richeſt and moſt laſting monuments to the name of WASHINGTON.

A true copy.

(Atteſt) JOHN LOWELL, *Dep. Sec. pro tem.*

His Excellency's ANSWER.

To the Honourable COUNCIL *and* REPRESENTATIVES *of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.*

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, for your polite addreſs; and feel myſelf called upon by every principle of gratitude, to acknowledge the honour you have done me in this teſtimonial of your approbation of my appointment to the exalted ſtation I now fill; and, what is more pleaſing, of my conduct in diſcharging its important duties.

When the councils of the Britiſh nation had formed a plan for enſlaving America, and depriving her ſons of their moſt ſacred and invaluable privileges, againſt the cleareſt remonſtrances of the conſtitution, of juſtice, and of truth; and to execute their ſchemes, had appealed to the ſword, I eſteemed it my duty to take a part in the conteſt, and more eſpecially when called thereto by the unſolicited ſuffrages of the repreſentatives of a free people; wiſhing for no other reward, than that ariſing from a conſcientious diſcharge of the important truſt, and that my ſervices might contribute to the eſtabliſhment of freedom and peace, upon a permanent foundation; and merit the applauſe of my countrymen, and every virtuous citizen.

Your profeſſions of my attention to the civil conſtitution of this colony, whilſt acting in the line of my department, alſo demand my grateful thanks. A regard to every provincial inſtitution, where not incompatible with the common intereſt, I hold a principle of duty and of policy, and ſhall ever form a part of my conduct. Had I not learned this before, the happy experience of the advantages reſulting from a friendly intercourſe with your Honourable Body; their ready and willing concurrence to aid and to council, whenever called upon in caſes of difficulty and emergency, would have taught me the uſeful leſſon.

That the metropolis of your colony is now relieved from the cruel and oppreſſive invaſion of thoſe who were ſent to erect the ſtandard of lawleſs domination, and to trample on the rights of humanity, and is again open and free for its rightful poſſeſſors, muſt give pleaſure to every virtuous and ſympathetic heart; and being effected without the blood of our ſoldiers, and fellow citizens, muſt be aſcribed to the interpoſition of that providence, which has manifeſtly appeared in our behalf through the whole of this important ſtruggle, as well as to the meaſures purſued for bringing about the happy event.

May that Being, who is powerful to ſave, and in whoſe hands is the fate of nations, look down with an eye of tender pity and compaſſion upon the whole of the United Colonies; may he continue to ſmile upon their councils and arms, and crown them with ſucceſs whilſt employed in the cauſe of virtue and of mankind; may this diſtreſſed colony and its capital, and every part of this wide extended continent, through his divine favour, be reſtored to more than their former luſtre and once happy ſtate, and have peace, liberty, and ſafety, ſecured upon a ſolid, permanent, and laſting foundation. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 30.

BY ſeveral Gentlemen lately arrived from Checonecto, in the province of Nova Scotia, we have undoubted intelligence, that that government had endeavoured to enliſt part of the inhabitants to act againſt their American brethren, which they nobly refuſed; in conſequence whereof the Governor had ordered the militia to be called together, and a number to be draughted, when the officers were told by the men, that if they attempted to draught, they would fire upon them: This ſtopped their proceeding any further, and the men clubbed their muſkets and marched home.

NEW YORK, *April* 8.

LAST Tueſday night a party of about 150 of our troops landed on Bedlow's Iſland, about two miles from this city, and deſtroyed ſome works that had been erected there by the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Aſia, and burnt down a houſe that was ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed by ſome Tories; the man of war fired two ſhot at our people, but they came off unhurt, and brought with them ſome entrenching tools, poultry, &c. &c.

The ſame evening an attempt was made to ſet fire to the air-furnace, near this city, by ſome people that got there in a boat, and ſuppoſed from the man of war; but they were diſcovered before they could put their deſign in execution, and made off with precipitation.

Wedneſday laſt the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; with Brigadier General Baron De Woedlke, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, left this place for Albany, on their way for Canada.

Wedneſday night laſt arrived here from the camp at Cambridge, Brigadier General Putnam; and the evening before Col. Mifflin, Quarter Maſter General of the American army, arrived here from the ſame place.

A ſloop of war, ſuppoſed to be the Nautilus, is arrived at the Narrows.

We hear that the Glaſgow, of 20 guns, from Newport, and Scorpion, of 16, from Boſton, are arrived below, and yeſterday noon there was a firing at the watering place, ſuppoſed to be between the rifle-men on Staten Iſland and the ſhips.

General Howe, with the troops under his command, is gone for Halifax.

From Montſerrat we have an account that Capt. Fergus and ſome other London ſhips are arrived there in 35 days, and that they bring the news of fifty ſail of tranſports ſailing through the Downs with them for Boſton.

Ever ſince our laſt, American troops from Boſton, Connecticut, New Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, have been continually arriving in town, ſo that we already have here, it is ſuppoſed, beſides the colony troops, about 10,000 men, with the Generals Heath, Thompſon, and Lord Stirling, Col. Mifflin, &c. and it is expected Generals Putnam and Sullivan will arrive this day with more troops.

By a Gentleman from New London we are informed, that an expreſs had arrived to Governor Trumbull, with an account of the ſurrender of Quebec to the continental forces.

The following odd affair happened at Stratford, on the 10th of March laſt: A child of Mr. Edwards, of that place, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. ———, of Norwalk, and named THOMAS GAGE: This alarmed the neighbourhood, and on the 13th 170 young Ladies formed themſelves into a battalion, and with ſolemn ceremony appointed a General, and the other proper officers to lead them on; then the petticoat army marched in the greateſt good order to pay their compliments to THOMAS GAGE, and preſent his mother (the nymphs ought to have deferred this part of the buſineſs a few days, ſays our correſpondent) with a ſuit of tar and feathers: But THOMAS's Sire having intelligence of their expedition, *vi & armis* kept them from entering his houſe, ſo that the female ſoldiers returned to head quarters, without effecting what they intended, and diſbanded themſelves.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 12.

In CONGRESS, *April* 6, 1776.

Reſolved. THAT any goods, wares, and merchandiſes, except ſtaves and empty caſks, other than ſhaken or knocked down caſks for molaſſes, may be exported from the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the King of Great Britain, to any parts of the world which are not under the dominion of the ſaid King: Provided that no veſſel be permitted to export any greater number of ſhaken or knocked down molaſſes caſks than the ſame veſſel is capable of carrying when they ſhall be filled with molaſſes.

Reſolved, that any goods, wares, and merchandiſe, except ſuch as are of the growth, production, or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the King of Great Britain, and except Eaſt India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world, to the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the ſaid King, liable, however, to all ſuch duties and impoſitions as now are, or may hereafter be, laid by any of the ſaid colonies.

Reſolved, that nothing herein contained ſhall be underſtood to prevent ſuch future commercial regulations as ſhall be thought juſt and neceſſary by theſe United Colonies, or their reſpective legiſlatures.

Reſolved, that no ſlaves be imported into any of the Thirteen United Colonies.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the Aſſemblies and Conventions in the ſeveral colonies to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their reſpective colonies to take bonds, in adequate penalties, for obſerving the regulations made by the Congreſs or Aſſemblies, or Conventions, concerning trade, and for ſecuring the obſervation of ſuch parts of the aſſociation as are not inconſiſtent therewith, and that the obligor ſhall, within eighteen months after the departure of the veſſel, produce to ſuch officers a certificate, under the hands and ſeals of three or more reputable merchants reſiding at the port or place where the cargo ſhall be delivered, that the ſame was there unladed, and take manifeſts upon oath of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when deſired, grant regiſters ſhewing the property of the veſſels cleared out, and ſign certificates that the requiſites for qualifying veſſels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the ſaid officers be ſtated by the reſpective Aſſemblies or Conventions: Provided always, that no proſecution upon any of the ſaid bonds ſhall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Reſolved, that all goods, wares, and merchandiſe, except ſuch as are made prize of, which ſhall be imported directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, into any of theſe United Colonies, contrary to the regulations eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, ſhall be forfeited and diſpoſed of agreeable to ſuch rules as ſhall be made by the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions, and ſhall be liable to proſecution and condemnation in any Court, erected or to be erected for the determination of maritime affairs in the colony where the ſeizure ſhall be made. Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *by expreſs.*

"This inſtant an expreſs arrived from Governor Cooke with an account that a man of war was juſt arrived in the harbour of Newport, and that 27 ſail of veſſels, ſuppoſed to be part of the fleet from Boſton, are within Seconet Point. General Sullivan's brigade, which left Cambridge the 29th of March, was ordered to file off immediately for Providence, and General Green's, which was to march the 1ſt of April, was ordered to repair immediately to the ſame place."

We hear that on the 1ſt inſtant the ſloop Endeavour, Job Trip maſter, being on her paſſage from Dartmouth to this place, to the northward of Egg harbour was chaſed and come up with by a tender, carrying four carriage guns, ten ſwivels, and thirty five men, fitted out by the Phœnix, and commanded by one Butler, a midſhipman. The tender was not content with firing a broadſide at Capt. Trip's veſſel, after ſhe had hauled down her ſails, but when along ſide, after uſing much ſcurrilous language, ordered another broadſide to be fired, by which Capt. Trip received a ball in his thigh, which broke and much ſhattered it; the mate alſo had a ball went through one thigh and lodged in the other. An officer afterwards came on board, and told Capt. Trip, that Butler (the Captain of the tender) out of his clemency, had conſented to give him his boat, on condition he would make the beſt of his way on ſhore, which Capt. Trip repreſented as impoſſible, for himſelf and mate being both wounded, they could neither ſtand nor ſit. They then gave them the three hands belonging to the ſloop, who, after much difficulty, reached the ſhore. The Captain and mate were both dangerouſly ill, having been thirty ſix hours without any dreſſing to their wounds. The tender's people, after plundering the ſloop, ſcuttled, and ſet her on fire.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated April* 8.

"Yeſterday the Viper's boat went aſhore on Staten Iſland to get water. A party of rifle-men, who were poſted there, attacked her, and took all hands priſoners; ſome ſay eight, others fourteen. The man of war fired, which the rifle-men returned. They were at it all day. The man of war was obliged to cut her cable and run. It is ſaid ſhe fell down with her ſails furled, and when the men went up to looſe them, the rifle-men popped them off. I cannot get at particulars. Our people have ſince taken up the anchor, and eighty fathom of cable."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 20.

IT is reported here that General Clinton and his troops are landed at a place called Battery Iſland, in North Carolina, ſince which a party of them have been defeated, and one Captain Collet killed, who had been very active againſt the inhabitants, and treated many of them with great barbarity. It was hoped the American fleet, on their way from the ſouthward, would fall in with the pirates and bloodſuckers on that coaſt, to chaſtiſe them for their inhumanity; but private letters from Philadelphia mention their being arrived at New London, in Connecticut, where they took a bomb veſſel and ſeveral tenders, and obliged the Greyhound ſloop of war to quit her ſtation. The Roebuck has taken two prizes in Delaware bay, which ſhe decoyed within her reach by hoiſting a Continental Union Flag, one containing 7000 ſtands of arms and a quantity of ammunition, the other linens, *&c.* To counterbalance this diſagreeable piece of news, ſoon after ſhe had ſailed with her prizes, a cargo of 1200 caſks of gunpowder got ſafe up to Philadelphia.

The twenty four regiments that abandoned Boſton, according to the the regimental return, contained 7559 men, excluſive of ſtaff officers and women, and about 600 in the hoſpitals. The 63d amounted to no more than 140.

The following is a true liſt of the ſtores, &c. left in Boſton by the miniſterial troops on evacuating that place: 100 pieces of cannon in town, from 9 to 32 pounders; 100 ditto at the Caſtle; 4 mortars, 13 1-2 inches, two of them with beds weighing 5 tons each; 2500 chaldrons of coal; 25,000 buſhels of wheat; 1300 buſhels of barley; 600 buſhels of oats in one ſtore; 100 jars of oil, 150 horſes marked G R. A number of cannon and mortars have ſince been diſcovered in the water.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, *March* 16.

"It is generally thought the troops on board the tranſports at Georgia are to join General Clinton in North Carolina. A number of the militia of this colony are gone to Savannah, where there is very little reaſon to apprehend another attack. In the late ſkirmiſh two of our people were wounded, and five of the ſoldiers. It is reported that a conſiderable body of troops is arrived, or daily expected, at St. Auguſtine, from whence they are to march to the back ſettlements; but little credit is given to this, as it would be almoſt impoſſible for an army to paſs through a country that is little elſe than a ſandy deſert."

Thurſday laſt two tenders met a ſmall veſſel at Sandy Point, coming down the river with a load of flour; the people immediately ran her aground, and left her. The tenders continued there throughout the day, and ſeveral times attempted to board her, but were as often repulſed by the rifles and muſketry from the ſhore, notwithſtanding they kept a conſtant and heavy fire upon our people with pieces of iron, and a variety of ſhot, in which one man was wounded, and is ſaid to be ſince dead. When the tide had ſet the veſſel afloat, they cut her looſe, with a good deal of difficulty, and carried her down yeſterday morning. It ſaid the enemy had three men killed.

Died, on Good Friday, the Rev. Mr. WYLIE, of Albemarle pariſh, Suſſex, whoſe conduct through life, as an huſband, a member of ſociety, and a chriſtian, juſtly entitled him to geneaal eſteem and reſpect. Humane, hoſpitable, and benevolent, he confined not his charity to his relations alone, many of whom he kindly and generouſly ſupported, but extended his beneficence, as far as circumſtances would admit, to all within his reach, and was an inſtance how extenſively uſeful a good mind, even with a ſlender fortune, may be to ſociety. The cheerful and unremitted practice of theſe virtues, joined with his unwearied attention to the conſcientious diſcharge of his paſtoral office, ſhewed him to have been truly and deeply influenced by thoſe pure and perfect principles, which it was his duty and employment to inculcate, and from the exerciſe of which no avocations of ſecular concerns, no inclemencies of weather, could ever divert him.

☞ *The Printers again moſt earneſtly requeſt ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are indebted for one year's gazette to pay them immediately. Thoſe who fail may expect their papers will be diſcontinued.*

In Committee of Safety, at Williamſburg, April 18, 1776.

Ordered, That the circular letter from the Secretary of State, lately intercepted, together with the clauſe of the act of Parliament therein referred to, be publiſhed.

(a copy) JOHN BECKLEY, aſſiſtant clerk.

Circular. WHITEHALL, *December* 23, 1775.

SIR,

THE King being determined, in concurrence with his Parliament, to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North America to obedience, and for reſtoring legal government, has given the royal aſſent to the encloſed act, which I am commanded by his Majeſty to tranſmit to you, and at the ſame time to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure that you do exhort all perſons, upon whom the execution of this law ſhall depend, to pay a due attention thereto, and to uſe their beſt endeavours for carrying the proviſions of it into effect; and I truſt that when his Majeſty's deluded ſubjects in the aſſociated colonies are better appriſed of the fatal conſequences of the conduct they have adopted, and ſee the determined ſpirit of the nation to maintain its conſtitutional rights, they will avail themſelves of the means which the juſtice and benevolence of the ſupreme legiſlature have held out to them, of being reſtored to the King's grace and peace, and that a happy and laſting reconciliation and union will be effected. And I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that, in order to accelerate this deſirable object, the proper ſteps have been taken for paſſing a commiſſion, under the great ſeal, in conformity to the laſt ſection but one of that act; and that the commiſſioner, or commiſſioners, to be appointed for that purpoſe, will have full power to inquire into the ſtate and condition of the colonies, and to confer with proper perſons upon ſuch points as may be neceſſary for effecting a reſtoration of the public tranquillity.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Deputy Governor Eden. GEORGE GERMAINE.

The clauſe in the act of Parliament, paſſed the 19th of December laſt, which aſcertains the powers of the commiſſioners, is in theſe words: "Provided, that in order to encourage all well affected "perſons, in any of the ſaid colonies, to exert themſelves in ſup- "preſſing the rebellion therein, and to afford a ſpeedy protection "to thoſe who are diſpoſed to return to their duty, it ſhall and "may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons, appointed and "authoriſed by his Majeſty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any "number or deſcription of perſons, with ſuch exceptions there- "from as ſhall ſeem fit and reaſonable, by proclamation in his "Majeſty's name, to declare any colony or province, colonies "or provinces, or any county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, in "any colony or province, to be at the peace of his Majeſty; and "from and after the iſſuing of any ſuch proclamation, in any of "the aforeſaid colonies or provinces, or if his Majeſty ſhall be "graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify the ſame by his royal proclamation, "then, from and after the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation, this act, "with reſpect to ſuch colony or province, colonies or provinces, "county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, ſhall ceaſe, determine, "and be utterly void. And if any captures ſhall be made after "the date and iſſuing of ſuch proclamations, of any ſhips or veſ- "ſels and their cargoes, belonging to the inhabitants of any ſuch "colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, "diſtrict, or place, or of any ſhips trading to or from ſuch colo- "ny or province, colonies or provinces, reſpectively, the ſame "ſhall be reſtored to the owners of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, up- "on claim being entered, and due proof made of their property "therein; and the captors ſhall not be liable to any actions for "ſeizing or detaining the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, or their cargoes, "without proof being made that they had actual notice of ſuch "proclamation having been iſſued."

SIR, WHITEHALL, *December* 23, 1775.

IT was not till the 27th of November that your deſpatch to Lord Dartmouth, of the 27th of Auguſt, was received here, when I had the honour of laying it before the King; and I have it in command from his Majeſty to expreſs to you his Majeſty's approbation of your zeal for the public ſervice, and of the unalterable attachment you have ſhewn to his perſon and government, from the firſt commencement of the preſent unhappy diſputes, which have involved his Majeſty's faithful ſervants in the colonies in difficulties and diſtreſs, that are only to be equalled by the fortitude with which they are born.

Your letter contains a great deal of very uſeful information, and your confidential communication of the characters of individuals, more eſpecially of ſuch as come over into England, is of great advantage; and you may reſt aſſured, that every poſſible precaution will be uſed that no part of your letter ſhall tranſpire.

An armament conſiſting of ſeven regiments, with a fleet of frigates and ſmall ſhips, is now in readineſs to proceed to the ſouthern colonies, in order to attempt the reſtoration of legal government in that part of America. It will proceed, in the firſt place, to North Carolina, and from thence either to South Carolina or Virginia, as circumſtances of greater or leſs advantage ſhall point out. If to the latter, it may have very important conſequences to the colony under your government; and therefore, you will do well to conſider of every means by which you may, in conjunction with Lord Dunmore, give facility and aſſiſtance to its operations.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEORGE GERMAINE.

Deputy Governor Eden.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER,

I ſhall be much obliged to you to inſert the enclоſed obſervations in your paper as ſoon as you conveniently can. *Your's, &c.*

THE firſt ſettlers of North America, from Britain, were unqueſtionably entitled to the rights of human nature. They conſidered man as a being formed by his Creator free and independent, who has at all times a natural right to promote his own happineſs, by removing from the ſociety in which he lives, and entering into another; or by forming a new eſtabliſhment agreeable to his own ſentiments and opinions. With theſe ideas our forefathers undertook, at the expence of their blood and their treaſure, unaſſiſted by the Government of England, to explore and ſettle theſe new regions. A fondneſs, however, for their native country, a predilection for her laws and form of government, and the hopes of protection, induced them to wiſh to remain connected with England. To this end they entered into *compacts* with the Sovereign of Britain, by which the whole country to be poſſeſſed was granted to them, their heirs and aſſigns, in free and abſolute dominion, with full powers to eſtabliſh governments ſimilar to the form and policy of the Engliſh government; to be within the allegiance of the Crown of England, under the limitations and reſtrictions pointed out by the Engliſh conſtitution; and to be united to the realm of England in perfect league and amity. This is evident from all the ancient charters of the colonies. From theſe charters, or original compacts, it evidently appears to have been the *intention*, both of the *Sovereign* and the *ſubjects*, to form theſe colonies into *diſtricts* and *independent ſtates*, connected with the realm of England by one *common Sovereign*, as the central link of the whole empire!

Happy would it have been for theſe countries, if this glorious eſtabliſhment had never been broken in upon by the Britiſh Parliament. But, however great may have been our oppreſſions from that quarter, we ought ſtill to have in view this original conſtitutional connection with Great Britain. We ought to inſiſt upon the rights of *independency* and a *free trade*; and, conſidering ourſelves as one of the companant parts of the empire, we ought *liberally to contribute*, in all great emergencies, towards the ſupport of the whole, by the conſtitutional mode of requiſition from the Crown. Such a connection as this would redound to the intereſt and honour of both nations, by enabling the colonies to grant more frequent and large ſupplies. This ought ſtill to be the independent *form of government* at which we ſhould aim,—a form ten thouſand times more deſirable than thoſe *wild* and *turbulent republics*, which hold out diſſentions, civil war, maſſacre, and bloodſhed, in perpetual proſpect.

It will perhaps be alledged, that Great Britain has refuſed much more advantageous terms than theſe, and as ſhe ſeems determined to accept of nothing leſs than *abſolute ſubmiſſion*, there is a *neceſſity* for erecting an *independent ſtate within ourſelves*. Admitting this to be true, I muſt deny the concluſion. We muſt indeed have ſome *temporary* form of government within ourſelves, to carry on the war; but if we are ſucceſsful in this war, Great Britain will rather make peace with us on thoſe terms than looſe us altogether. But it is ſaid, in order to ſecure ſucceſs, we muſt call in the *aſſiſtance of France*, and France will not aſſiſt us as long as we profeſs *allegiance to the Britiſh Crown*. He muſt be a very ſhort-ſighted politician indeed who builds his hopes of FREEDOM on the aſſiſtance of *France!* When France and England have worn themſelves down by their alternate ſucceſſes and loſſes, is it not highly probable that America will fall a ſacrifice to peace, *by a diviſion of her territories*. And can it be ſuppoſed that England will be behind hand in forming foreign alliances alſo? Let us rather truſt to our own ſtrength, and ſeek no other connection with ſtrangers, but to ſet *open our ports to the whole world*. This we have a natural right to do. We claim it on the true principles of our conſtitution, and we ought never to ſheath the ſword until we have obtained it.

HAMPDEN.

YORK.

AS an Army without Cavalry is in all Countries a very defective Machine, but in this Province, circumſtanced as it is, it is impoſſible to carry on the Service with any tolerable Degree of Credit, without a certain Proportion of this Species of Troops, General *Lee* begs Leave to addreſs himſelf to the young Gentlemen of the different Counties, entreating that they will form themſelves into Companies of LIGHT DRAGOONS, conſiſting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, two Serjeants, two Corporals, and a Trumpet, or Horn Sounder. As it is intended, and hoped, that the Whole will be compoſed of Gentlemen Volunteers, it will not be expected that they ſhould receive any Pay; but at the ſame Time, as it is not reaſonable that they ſhould put themſelves to the Expence of maintaining their Horſes, they are to be allowed Rations for them, as well as for themſelves. Their Arms ſhould be a ſhort Rifle Carbine, a light Pike of eight Feet long, and a Tomhawk. General *Lee* is confident, if the young Gentlemen approve, and adopt this Scheme, they will not only do very great Honour to themſelves, but very important Service to their Country.

SUNDRY GOODS, imported contrary to the Continental Aſſociation, will be ſold at Mr. *Humphrey Billups's*, in *Glouceſter*, for ready Money, on *Monday* the 29th Inſtant. —— (2)

April 16, 1776.

GLOUCESTER, *April* 10, 1776.

For SALE, for ready Money only.

NARROW Hoes, Bar Iron, Iron Spice Mortars, Door Hinges and Bolts, Saw Reſts, Gouges, Augers, Sheep Sheers, Hand Saws, Table Butts, *&c.* Dovetail Hinges, Desk and Cupboard Locks, Chair Nails, Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Tailors Shears, Women's Sciſſors, Silver and Braſs Thimbles, Watch Seals, Stock, Shoe, and Knee Buckles, Lancets, Cork-Screws, Pencils, Taper and Center Bitts, Watch Keys, Spectacles, Knitting Pins, Awl Blades, Inkpowder, Nuns and coloured Thread, Knee Garters, plain and Diaper Tape, Sewing Silk, Pewter Porringers and Diſhes, Tin Cullenders, Egg Slicers, Iron Candleſticks, Copper Tea-Kettles, Luſtring, Perſian Taffeta, Waiſtcoat Stuff, Engliſh Perſian, Velvet Hoods, Bombazine, black Silk Gloves, Chintz, printed Linens and Callicoes, thick and Book Muſlin, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlin Handkerchiefs, ſpotted Gauze, Cambrick, Men's, Women's, and Girls Gloves, Women's Cotton Hoſe, Men's Worſted and Silk ditto, black Gimp, Cloth Mantlet, flowered Silk Capuchins, Blond and Silk Lace, Common Prayer Books, Bibles, Watt's Hymns & Pſalms, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Spelling Books, Hiſtories, Children's Books, Pocket Books, Playing Cards, Horn and Ivory Combs, Fans, Dutch Pretties, Gartering, Quality Binding, Silk Ferreting, Stone Water Pitchers, Porringers, Cups, *&c.* Wine Glaſſes, Tumblers, Glaſs and China Bowls, Muſtard Pots, Rings and Caſtors, Punch Ladles, Stone and Delf Plates, Queen's China Diſhes, black Leather and Seal Skin Trunks, Riband, Collaring, Necklaces, Women's and Girls Bonnets, Hand-Saws, Trowels, Dripping-Pans, Girths, Bridles, Stirrup Leathers and Irons, Bridle Bits, Whips, Men's coarſe and fine Hats, Youths ditto, Shot Belts, Needles, Silk Twiſt, Buttons, Crewel, Bugles, Gold Rings, common and Briſtol Stone Sleeve Buttons, Thimbles, Razor Straps, Violin, Shalloons, Calimancoes, Durants, Cambrick, Dr. Norris's Antimonial Drops, Glaſs of Antimony, Salt of Amber, Cinnamon, Ingredients for Bitters, Reap Hooks, Ginger, Men's and Women's Leather Shoes, Women's Calimanco ditto, Children's Morocco ditto, Shirt Buttons, Waiſtcoat do. common Laces, Fiſhing Tackle, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Coffee, Soal Leather, Harneſs ditto, Calf Skins, Loaf Sugar, Soap, Candles, Leather Breeches, Hair Sifters, Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Wires and Bruſhes for Muſkets, and many other trifling Articles too tedious to mention.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1776.

THE Viſitors and Governors of the College, are deſired to meet on the 2d *Monday* in next Month, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning:

By Order of the Rector,

(2) M. DAVENPORT, Cl. Viſit.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND in the County of *Brunſwick*, containing about 900 Acres, has on it an exceeding good and elegant Dwelling-Houſe, quite new, and all convenient Outhouſes. It is ſituated within 7 Miles of the Courthouſe, within 3 of Church, and within 35 of *Peterſburg*. There is a valuable Orchard on the ſaid Land, with a Stream, well calculated for a Mill, on which one is already begun. The Purchaſer may enter on it immediately, if he inclines, and the Terms will be made eaſy to him.

(2) BENJAMIN SIMMONS.

A COMPLETE FULLING-MILL is now finiſhing on *Lanſdown* Mill-Dam, in *Richmond* County, where all manner of *Fulling*, *Shearing*, *Preſſing*, and *Dying*, will be performed, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

LAWRENCE M'KINNY.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, the 14th Inſt. *(April)* in the Night, a large LIGHT GREY HORSE, ſeven Years old this Spring, about 4 feet 9 Inches high, has a Switch Tail, roached Mane, about Half grown, wall-eyed, one ſcarcely perceiveable, remarkable flat Feet, and very thick about his Withers, with three or four ſmall Scars thereon; paces, trots, and gallops, and works exceeding well. From ſeveral corroborating Circumſtances, the ſaid Horſe was ſtolen, by a Perſon who had been lurking in the Neighbourhood two or three Days, and ſaid his Name was *Samuel Flanagan*. He is rather larger than the Middle Size, of a ſwarthy Complexion, dark Hair, and has a large Ringworm on his Face. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to me in *Surry* County, near the Courthouſe, ſhall have forty Shillings Reward, and five Pounds on Conviction of the Thief. (2) ROBERT PYLAND.

WHEREAS the Bonds taken on the Sale of the Eſtate of *Samuel Swann*, late of *Nanſemond*, deceaſed, will become due the 24th of *May* next, and the Executor being deſirous to make up his Adminiſtration as ſoon as poſſible, he begs the Favour of all Creditors and Debtors to the ſaid Eſtate to meet him in *Suffolk* at that Time, in Order to ſettle their reſpective Accounts. As he lives at a conſiderable Diſtance from that Place, he hopes Gentlemen concerned will not diſappoint him; and as it may be inconvenient to ſome concerned to meet at any particular Day, he propoſes attending till the Middle of *June*.

JOHN SWANN, Executor.

Head Quarters, WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1776.

DESERTED from the *Halifax* regular Company (now in this City) on *Wedneſday* the 16th Inſtant, three Soldiers, *viz.* JOSEPH MITCHELL BLAIR, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wide Mouth, blue Eyes, black Hair, and ſpeckled Face. He carried with him a dark coloured new Hunting Shirt. His inſide Clothing I do not remember.—— JAMES TROOP, about the Age of *Blair*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has blue Eyes, dark curling Hair, ſtoops in his Shoulders, but otherwiſe well made. He carried with him a dark coloured Hunting Shirt. What other Clothes he had I do not know.—— WILLIAM HILL, 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, ſpare made, of a dark Complexion, with black Hair and black Eyes. He had with him a ſtriped *Virginia* Cloth Hunting Shirt, which he has dyed almoſt black, a Snuff coloured Coat, blue Duffil Waiſtcoat, and Leather Breeches.——The above Deſerters carried away three of the Country's Rifles. They were enliſted in *Halifax* County, to which I expect they will endeavour to return.—Any Perſon or Perſons who will deliver the above Deſerters to the Company to which they belong, or ſecure them ſo that I may get them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

NATHANIEL COCKE, Captain.

STRAYED, from *Burwell's* Ferry, on *Tueſday* the 9th Inſtant *(April)* a BAY HORSE, ſhod All-Fours, had on his Saddle and Bridle, and branded on the near Buttock thus O. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

JONATHAN PROSSER.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, two red and white STEERS, marked with a ſmooth Crop in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is JESSE, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Nopper* of *Albemarle*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

COMTITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is GABRIEL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Payne* of *Goochland*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is DANIEL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Payne* of *Albemarle*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

FALMOUTH, *April* 8, 1776,

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.
GEORGE CUNINGHAM.
DUGALD BANNATYNE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 10, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

JAMES BLAIR.
JAMES GALLAWAY.
JAMES DOUGLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a BAY HORSE, branded on the near Buttock O, and appears to be very old. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds ten Shillings.

FRANCIS M. PITTY.

THE People called Quakers, and ſeveral charitable Perſons not of their Society, commiſerating the Sufferings of many of the late Inhabitants of *Norfolk*, who are reduced to Poverty and Want by the Deſtruction of that Town, and having collected ſome Proviſions for their Relief, were ſending them down by Water, with Perſons deputed to diſtribute them, but finding it diſagreeable to General *Lee*, hereby give Notice, that theſe Proviſions will be ſtored at ſome ſafe Place up *James* River, for the Uſe of ſuch poor Inhabitants as may ſtand in Need, at the Diſpoſition of *Joſeph Scott* in *Nanſemond*, *Anſelm Bailey* in *Surry*, *John Crow* in *Charles City*, *Robert Pleaſants* in *Henrico*, the Rev. *William Harriſon*, and *Edward Stabler*, in *Peterſburg*.

PETERSBURG, *April* 8, 1776.

THE Subſcriber has on Hand a few Quarter Caſks of fine old LISBON WINE, which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable Terms, for ready Money.

EDWARD STABLER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſes and Lots wherein the Subſcriber now lives, in the Town of *Peterſburg*, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; a large Garden and Paſture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Buſineſs. It is ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. Alſo a few Houſe Servants, Houſehold Furnitnre, *&c.* a Lot in the Town of *Peterſburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchaſers may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and the Payment made eaſy by giving approved Security.——As I intend leaving the Colony, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment; and all Perſons indebted, it is hoped, will either diſcharge their Accounts, or think it reaſonable to give Security.

As the Purchaſers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Eſq; of *London*, are in ſome doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale*'s Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted Title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchaſers are in Doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded.

RICHARD HANSON.

THE NOTED HORSE

REGULUS,

Late the Property of WILLIAM FITZHUGH, *Eſq; of* Chatham,

NOW ſtands at the *Falls* Plantation, in *Chefterfield*, in high Perfection, and will cover Mares this Seaſon at 30s. the Leap ready Money, or Merchants Notes, and 4l. the Seaſon, for which Notes on Demand, or Merchants Orders, will be expected before the Mares are taken away, when a Diſcount of 15 *per Cent.* may be had on prompt Payment. Enſurance 6l. The Mares by the Seaſon will run in as fine Paſture as any in the Colony, and all poſſible Care will be taken of them, but I will not be anſwerable for Eſcapes, or any that may be ſtolen.

REGULUS is a beautiful Bay, full ſized, well marked, and remarkable for getting fine Foals, both as to Beauty and Size. He was bred by the late Col. *Baylor*, and got by his Horſe FEARNOUGHT, out of JENNY DISMAL, who was got by old DISMAL; he won 1000 Guineas Sweepſtakes, and five King's Plates, without ever being once beaten. His Sire was the GODOLPHIN ARABIAN. JENNY DISMAL's DAM was got by Lord *Godolphin*'s WHITEFOOT.

REGULUS, while the Property of Mr. *Fitzhugh*, won 50l. at *Port Royal*, at *Annapolis* two 50 pounds (where he beat the famous running Horſe APOLLO, and the firſt Rate Horſes of *Maryland*) at *Upper Marlbrough* 50l. at *Leeds* Town 60l. and at *Fredericksburg* the Jockey Club of 100 Guineas, at which Time he carried 10 Stone; and, although a covering Horſe, he beat Mr. *Page*'s Horſe DAMON, Mr. *Brent*'s Horſe FIGURE, Mr. *Spotſwood*'s Horſe ECLIPSE, and ſeveral others.

WILLIAM BLACK.

☞ It was, in ſome Meaſure, neceſſary to be thus particular, to diſtinguiſh this Horſe from one of the ſame Name who lately ſtood in this Neighbourhood.

YORICK,

IN high Health, and great Perfection, ſtands at his uſual Place (*Mount Airy*) to cover Mares at the Price of 3l. 5s. Paſturage given, but no Enſurance againſt Eſcapes.

JOHN WHELDON.

STRAYED from *Williamſburg*, the firſt of this Inſtant (*April*) a ruſty black Mare about 13 Hands and a Half high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces ſlowly, and branded on the near Buttock WW in a Piece. It is expected ſhe will make for *Hanover*, where ſhe was bred. Whoever delivers her to *George Dabney*, Junior, in *Hanover*, ſhall have a Reward of 20s.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1776.

THOSE Gentlemen who are ſtill indebted to the Eſtate of Mrs. *Clementina Rind*, deceaſed, and Mr. *John Pinkney*, for Gazettes, *&c.* are deſired to be ſo obliging as to ſend their reſpective Balances by the Hands of thoſe Gentlemen who are choſen Delegates for the reſpective Counties, as they are expected to meet here the Beginning of next Month. This will be acknowledged as a particular Favour, as there are many large Debts ſtill due from the ſaid Eſtate. Proper Accounts and Receipts will be delivered to the Perſons who ſettle with

Their very humble Servant,
JACOB BRUCE,
For the Adminiſtrator.

☞ Thirteen Months Gazette due Mrs. *Rind*'s Eſtate, 13/8; ſixteen Ditto due Mr. *John Pinkney*, 16/8.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on his March from *Auguſta* to *Williamſburg*, at *New Kent* Courthouſe, on *Monday* the 9th Inſtant, a very neat RIFLE GUN, the Stock of Sugar Tree curled, made pretty dark by Aquafortis, a Braſs Box and Braſs wire, flouriſhed in the Breech, and *J° Grattan* on the Barrel, below the hind Sight. I hereby forewarn any Perſon from purchaſing the ſaid Gun, and will give any Perſon 20s. who will deliver her to the Printers hereof, and I promiſe that no Queſtions ſhall be aſked.

JOHN GRATTAN.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 6, 1776.

PURSUANT to the Directions of the General Convention, I have appointed Mr. John H. Norton *to ſign the new Treaſury Notes of the Denomination of* 12*s.* 6*d.* 10*s. and* 5*s. in the Room of Major* Joſiah Parker, *who is engaged in other public Service. Mr.* Norton, *with Major* George Lyne, *will alſo ſign the Bills of* 20*s.*

N. B. *It is hoped, and expected, that the Sheriffs, Clerks, and Inſpectors will*, without Fail, *ſettle all their Accounts, and pay the ſeveral Balances due to the Treaſury in the Courſe of this Month, as* no Indulgencies *can be given.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *April* 3, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

WARWICK, *March* 20, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately, and expect to return in a few Months. Any perſon who has a Demand againſt me may receive Payment on Application to Mr. *David Leitch*, Merchant at *Warwick*, and his Receipt will be valid againſt me for any Sums that it may be convenient for thoſe who are in my Debt to pay in my Abſence.——Mr. *Leitch* has a genteel Mulatto Servant, about 17 Years old, and two valuable Horſes, for Sale, on eaſy Terms.

HENRY B. LIGHTFOOT.

MARCH 25, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted to me are requeſted to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible to Mr. *Robert Hart* of *Spotſylvania*, and thoſe who have Demands againſt me unſatisfied are deſired to apply.

MALCOLM HART.

PETERSBURG, *March* 28, 1776.

WHEREAS there are many Accounts ſtill unſettled on the Books at our Store in *Charlotte*, formerly kept by Mr. *Samuel Wimbiſh*, but by Mr. *William Barkſdale* ſince laſt Fall, who has ſtill full Power to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame, to pay and receive, and grant Acquittances; and as Mr. *Wimbiſh* is about to leave the Colony (in Order to prevent future Diſputes) all thoſe that have open Accounts on the Books are deſired to apply immediately, and adjuſt the ſame, as no Diſcount, otherwiſe than what are on the Books, will be allowed after his Departure.

WILLIAM CALL,
Survivor of *Field & Call.*

CHARLES CITY, *March* 25, 1776.

I SOME Time ago was unfortunate enough to marry a Woman by the Name of *Mary Maria Milmount Parris*, but have ſince found her right Name was *Elizabeth Beaver*. Finding myſelf thus impoſed upon, and her Conduct different from that of a good Woman, I have ſeparated from her, and hereby forewarn all Perſons from crediting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting.

JOHN KERR.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon.

THOMAS ROBERTSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *James Hunter*'s Paſture in *King George*, a large BAY MARE, 5 Years old, not branded, ſhod all Fours, has a Star in her Forehead, both hind Feet white, and a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail. Whoever delivers her to the Subſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, ſhall have 20s. Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

JAMES HUNTER, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Halifax* County, the 3d of *March*, in the Night Time, a Negro Fellow named DANIEL, about 35 Years of Age, ſtraight made, talks plain, is blacker than common, bow-legged, has high Shins, a Scar on the Top of one of his Feet, occaſioned by a Burn, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and had on, when he went away, a *German* Serge Coat with white Shalloon Lining, white *Ruſſia* Drill Breeches, and blue and white Stockings. As he is artful, I do not doubt but he has procured a forged Paſs. He rode away a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, 8 Years old, branded on the Shoulder with Something reſembling P q, only that the Bottoms of the Letters are joined together; and had on an old Saddle, with a Hog Skin Seat. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Negro to me ſhall receive ten Pounds Reward, and fifty Shillings for Horſe and Saddle.

EVAN RAGLAND.

TAKEN up, *in Lunenburg*, a DARK BAY MARE about 3 Years old, 4 Feet and an Inch high, has a little White on her hind Foot, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock LC.

JOHN ARVIN

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the 17th of *March*, a DARK BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, 5 Years old this Summer, paces, trots, and gallops. She is not branded, but has a remarkable Scar on her Buttock, occaſioned by a Burn. One of her hind Feet is white. Forty Shillings Reward will be given to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Mare to me in *Charles City*.

LYDIA CREW.

Juſt come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,

Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Alſo an excellent MAP of

The preſent SEAT of CIVIL WAR,

Taken by an able Draughtſman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

The noted ſwift Horſe

TRISTRAM SHANDY,

NOW in full Health and Vigour, ſtands at *Beverley Plain*, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, and will cover Mares this Seaſon at 50s. Good Paſturage gratis, and great Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.——TRISTRAM SHANDY was got by *Morton*'s TRAVELLER, his Dam by JANUS, out of a fine *Engliſh* Mare.

JAMES UPSHAW.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15s. Reward, beſides what the law allows.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

The beautiful high bred cheſtnut Horſe

DAMON,

FULL 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well proportioned, now riſing 8 Years old, and in the higheſt Perfection, ſtands at my Plantation in *Glouceſter* County, and will cover Mares at 4l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap. The Gentlemen who ſend Mares to him muſt ſend the Money, or promiſſory Notes payable on Demand; otherwiſe they will not be received. I have very fine Paſtures for the Mares, and will have great Care taken of them, but will not be liable for any that may ſtray away.

NORTH *River*, GLOUCESTER *County*. 6

MANN PAGE, Junior.

GODOLPHIN,

A BEAUTIFUL bright Bay, high blooded, about 6 Years old, and in great Perfection, ſtands at Mr. *John Baird*'s Plantation in *Prince George* County, near *Blandford*, to cover Mares the enſuiug Seaſon, at a Guinea the Leap ready Money, or 5l. by the Seaſon payable in *October* 1777, but may be diſcharged by the Payment of 3l. in *December* next, or 4l. in *May* following. The Number of Mares put to *Godolphin*, ſince he has been allowed to cover, has gained him ſuch Reputation, as well for the Certainty of his getting Colts, as for their Size and Beauty, that a further Deſcription of him is needleſs.--I have procured two fine large Paſtures, under excellent Fences, and the greateſt Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will run no Riſk.

THOMAS FEILD.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will ſtand at Capt. *William Denſon*'s on *Cypreſs* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the firſt of *October*, I will take 40s. the Seaſon, and 20s. the Leap. Capt. *Denſon* has good Paſturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away.

JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelſon*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *Engliſh* Horſe TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horſe; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkſhire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. Thie Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

ROBERT NEWSUM.